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and point of view are those of an historian rather than of an economist. The facts garnered with painstaking industry from a wide range of sources have been grouped into a well-planned, coherent exposition. The technique of the book is admirable; the classified bibliography is the most complete yet published on the subject; a good index increases the value of the book for reference purposes. But the writer of economic history must do more than this. Only by the constant application of the principles of economic science can he give an adequate, well-reasoned explanation of a past industrial system, the causes of its origin and of its peculiar characteristics, and the reasons for its eventual decay and disappearance.

PERCY WELLS BIDWELL.

*Early Narratives of the Northwest, 1634-1699.* Edited by LOUISE PHELPS KELLOGG, Ph.D., of the Research Department of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. [Original Narratives of Early American History.] (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1917. Pp. xiv, 382. \$3.00.)

IF the early history of Wisconsin and neighboring regions is not adequately accessible to future generations, it will be through no fault of a group of zealous and competent students who, perhaps inspired by the examples of Draper the collector, and Thwaites, collector and editor, continue the work in true historical spirit and scientific method. If Wisconsin is fortunate in her students, she is also abundantly rich in material for study.

In this volume are printed in English translation from original texts, thirteen narratives of journeys or episodes, in the region of the Upper Great Lakes and the Upper Mississippi. Vimont's brief account of Jean Nicolet, who, fourteen years after the Landing of the Pilgrims, had made his way into the region between Green Bay and the Mississippi, is followed by Lalemant's report of the journey of Raymbault and Jogues to Sault Ste. Marie, in 1641, and this in turn by Radisson's none too lucid account of his third voyage—but first to the region under study—referred, with some doubt, to the years 1658-1660. The text is drawn from the Prince Society edition of Radisson's Journals, and a facsimile page is given of Radisson's singularly modern-looking manuscript, in the Bodleian Library. Three chapters of La Potherie's *Histoire de l'Amérique Septentrionale*, relating the adventures of Nicolas Perrot in the Northwest; Father Allouez's journey to Lake Superior, 1665-1667, and his later journey into Wisconsin, 1669-1670, are followed by the whole of Galinée's *Journal*, 1669-1670. Then we have one of three known accounts of the pageant at Sault Ste. Marie in 1671—a spectacular ceremony by which France sought to assert supremacy over the not greatly impressed aborigines. Other papers are: the Mississippi voyage of Marquette and Jolliet in 1673, and Marquette's last voyage of 1674-1675; Tonty's Memoir on La Salle's discoveries—the

ampler of Tonty's two authentic narratives, not to be confused with the spurious work ascribed to him; a memoir of Duluth in the Sioux country, 1678-1682; and the letter of St. Cosme, describing his journey from Mackinac to the Arkansas, 1698-1699.

All of the narratives thus brought together are elsewhere printed, but not all are readily available, nor are all English versions complete or trustworthy. The Tonty memoir, here given in full, should prove useful to students of a wider field than that to which this volume is specially devoted. So, too, we have Galinée in full, but without the map, which indeed has more value in relation to the Lower Lakes than for the western region. Dr. James H. Coyne's translation is used; his notes which accompanied the bilingual publication of Galinée by the Ontario Historical Society, are not used, as they relate chiefly to differences between the Margry and Verreau texts. For all of the journals, Miss Kellogg's abundant annotation is helpful. We wish she had added one more note, explaining Radisson's wonderful word, *auxotacicac* (p. 65). The clearly-penned introduction to each narrative not merely summarizes it, but informs the student of what printing it has already had, either in French or English, and makes plain the editor's choice of text. Not the least interesting feature of the work is a facsimile of a contemporary map drawn to illustrate Marquette's discoveries, here reproduced from the original in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. A portion of Franquelin's map of 1688 is also given. Few typographic slips are noted; even La Salle (Cavelier), recorded in more than one work as "Chevalier", gets through safely here, with but one transformation into "Cavalier" (p. 164).

The volume as a whole bespeaks scholarly care and regard for the needs of a large class of students to whom rare volumes or obscure texts may not be available; and admirably presents the essential original material of the first half-century and more, from the first known advent of the white man in the *pays d'en haut*.

*An Old Frontier of France: the Niagara Region and Adjacent Lakes under French Control.* By FRANK H. SEVERANCE. In two volumes. (New York: Dodd, Mead, and Company. 1917. Pp. xvii, 436; xi, 485. \$7.50.)

IN these two stout volumes Mr. Severance has told the story of the Niagara frontier from the days of the first white man who visited the region to the capture of Fort Niagara by Sir William Johnson in 1759. For Mr. Severance's purpose the Niagara frontier is more than the stretch of water connecting Ontario with the Upper Lakes; it includes the whole compass of Lake Ontario and the eastern end of Lake Erie. Frontenac and Oswego, Presqu' Isle and Venango, all come within the scope of his narrative.

Strategically this was the most important section of the whole line of frontier. French, English, Iroquois, and the tribes of the Upper